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AND

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ATHENS, (GEORGIA) August 7th, 1837.

To the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

GENTLEMEN: Since my last communication, I have conferred with many respectable citizens of this town, and of other places in this State, on the subject of the American Colonization Society, and found them in most instances, disposed to receive information of its views, history and prospects, and to give to it their approbation. The Reports both of the Parent and Virginia Societies, have been placed in the hands of Gentlemen of candor and influence, and have done much towards removing the prejudice and hostility which have too extensively prevailed, in this region, against the scheme of African Colonization.

As this town enjoys a high character, throughout the State for wealth, education, and political influence, and is the residence of several individuals well known for their integrity and talents both in the Legislature of Georgia, and the councils of the Nation, I have felt a strong desire to submit the claims of the Society to the attention of its citizens at a public meeting. But every movement on the subject here, to be useful, must be made with caution and discretion. The doctrines and measures of the Abolitionists have excited a very general spirit of distrust (not to say antipathy) in regard to the most unexceptionable plans of good for any portion of the coloured population; and so entirely has the press in Georgia and South Carolina excluded intelligence concerning the Colonization Society, that it is still exposed to popular jealousy and suspicion. In many minds there is no just discrimination between its views and tendencies, and those of a Society which has sought from the first, by all methods, and with singular zeal and activity, to ruin its character and destroy its existence.

Having consulted several Gentlemen who were familiar with the proceedings and attached to the interests of the Society, I addressed a letter to a few of the principal citizens of Athens, soliciting their

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friendly counsel as to what measures, if any, it might, in their judgment, be proper to adopt to promote the objects of the Institution in this community and State. These Gentlemen thought proper to call a public meeting of the citizens in the Methodist Church. The notice was given in all the Churches, and the time for the meeting was the afternoon of Thursday the 20th ult. But an idea thrown out that the Methodist church had been selected by the Presbyterians from other than the most generous motives, and the opposition felt by several individuals to the object of the meeting, produced an excitement which led both the Friends and opponents of the Society to concur in its postponement.

A meeting of all those citizens of Athens, who might desire information in regard to the views, proceedings or prospects of the Colonization Society, or feel a friendly interest in its success, was the next week called by a printed notice signed by several citizens, and was held accordingly in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday afternoon, the 27th of last month. This meeting was large and most respectable. The Hon. Judge Clayton presided, and Asbury Hull, Esq. was appointed Secretary. At the request of the chairman, I submitted, briefly, an exposition of the principles and purposes of the Society, and presented a very general view of the history, condition and prospects of the settlements of Liberia. The address which followed by Judge Clayton was most honorable to his high character as a public man, and well adapted to secure to the Society the good opinion and efficient aid of the South. He declared that a change had taken place in his views of the Society, and that this had resulted from repeated attendance at its anniversary meetings in Washington, from a perusal of its publications, and from strict inquiries and observations concerning its measures and moral influence. He was entirely convinced of its patriotism and philanthropy, and that it well merited the support of the Southern people. He referred very particularly to the Legislation of Georgia on the subject of manumission and free coloured persons, and showed that the prohibitions of emancipation originated in a conviction that the increase of the free people of colour was an evil to the State. A strong public necessity could alone justify such prohibitions, and the existence of such necessity must be regarded by humane and liberal minds, with the deepest regret. The Colonization Society offered a remedy, opened the way and afforded the means by which liberty could, with the consent of the master, be conferred beneficially upon slaves, without detriment to the State. He deemed this one of the chief advantages of the Society. The great consideration of the benefits which the scheme of Colonization would confer upon the emigrants, and upon Africa herself in the establishment of free, enlightened, and religious institutions upon her shore, had been exhibited to the meeting, and appealed strongly to our benevolent and Christian sentiments; yet our interests were concerned in its success; all its operations and influences and tendencies were in harmony with the true policy of the South. The free people of colour were unhappy themselves and injurious to the State. It was desirable that the coloured population of the South should be diminished by Colonization, and for one he would cheer-

fully submit to a sacrifice of 20 per cent. of the value of his slave property, could those to whom he sustained the relation of master, and that class of population generally, be elevated to the place of freemen without injury to the public welfare and with permanent benefit to them and their posterity. He was a decided Friend of the Colonization Society; he could not doubt that it would finally be a popular Institution throughout the South; but whether popular or not, he should not be restrained from expressing his firm convictions of its importance to the interests of the South, as well as to religion and humanity.

William L. Mitchell, Esq. then submitted sundry Resolutions, the last of which was expressive of the opinion that a Society which had enrolled on the list of its Officers and Patrons the names of Carroll, Washington, Monroe, Crawford, Marshall and Madison, was entitled to the full confidence of the people of the South; and though opposed by two individuals, who insisted that the plan of the Society involved questions that ought not to be agitated and discussed in the midst of Southern Institutions, they were adopted by a large majority. It was gratifying to observe Gentlemen of different religious and political creeds, and among them the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, late Governor of this State, prepared to give the weight of their influence and the sanction of their names to the cause. It was thought best to postpone the organization of an Auxiliary Society, yet I believe the public mind will soon be prepared for the establishment of a State Society. I am unable to report any large donations. A subscription has been commenced; but a large amount, from this community, is not, now, to be expected. But seed is sown, which will spring up, and finally produce rich and abundant fruit. I feel confident, that the day is not remote, when the Legislature of Georgia will, in obedience to the general sentiment and voice of the people, appropriate funds to advance the scheme of the Society, a scheme which by Resolution the Legislature long ago recognized as benevolent, and which has won the affection and received the aid of some of her best and wisest citizens.

The annual commencement in Franklin College (the State University) brought together, during the last week, a large assemblage of people from every part of the State. The opportunities of intercourse with respectable individuals from a distance, I endeavoured to improve to the advantage of the cause, and sought on all proper occasions to ascertain the opinions of enlightened men on the subject, and to remove any objections or doubts existing, concerning it, in their minds. I have ascertained that the great want in all this part of the Union is, of information; and that with the benevolent and reflecting, a statement of the facts disclosed in the history of the Society, and in the progress and condition of the Colony of Liberia, is sufficient to secure to it their friendly regards. Much has been gained by the recent public meeting. It has proved that the principles and success of the Society may be publicly presented to the observation of the citizens in every State of the Union,—that there is no portion of the Southern States, in which a judicious advocate of the cause may not obtain a hearing, and find generous hearts ready to

respond to his arguments and appeals, and finally that we ought not to despair of a final and signal triumph to this cause through the united will and power of the people of the United States. The Society may suffer severe temporary embarrassment. Events, impossible to foresee, and causes which no human power can control, may retard the progress of the Liberian settlements. But the plan of African Colonization will suffer no defeat.

The deficiency in the finances of the Society and my inability since I left you to obtain any adequate contributions to supply it, occasion the most distressing regret. You, Gentlemen, know well, that a variety of causes have been, for more than two years past, combining to weaken the strength and diminish the resources of the Parent Institution. Funds which formerly came into its Treasury are now retained and expended by State Associations. The debt incurred in the prosecution of its enterprise under the best lights of experience, and with all due safeguards against extravagance and calamity, has been regarded as a reason for effecting an almost total revolution in the mode of conducting this enterprise. The Society of Maryland, formerly Auxiliary, is now separate and independent.—The united Associations of the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, though as yet connected with the American Society, receive nearly all the donations from the Friends of the cause in those States, and expend by far the greater part for the benefit and extension of their settlement in Liberia. Mississippi and Louisiana are imitating the example of Pennsylvania and New York; and Virginia declares the purpose of adopting a similar policy whenever she may consider her resources sufficient for the experiment. In the extreme North, and indeed throughout New England, the Abolitionists have succeeded to some extent in diminishing confidence in the Society and turning away from it the streams of charity; and in the more Southern States, their principles and measures have produced a morbid distrust and apprehension of its tendency, and an aversion to efforts, however unexceptionable, for the good of any portion of the coloured race. And further, the sudden reduction in the value of the property of the country, the fearful derangement in the public currency, and the consequent overthrow of commercial credit, the bankruptcy of pecuniary Institutions, and wide-spread ruin of individual fortunes and desolation of the brightest hopes, will impair the energy, if not suspend for a time the operations of our benevolent Institutions. This effect, though not inevitable, is to be expected. We may not hope that the Colonization Society will escape the general calamity. But let us trust that it will share in the sympathy and aid of those who have the disposition and ability to preserve from extinction our charitable societies, and even to make them look forth through the darkness of the times with fairer and more benignant aspect on the world.

The present is indeed a time of trial to the cause of Colonization, and especially so to the American Colonization Society. My opinions in regard to the organization best adapted to secure most certainly and economically the great common end of the Friends of African Colonization until they can command far greater resources, are well known; but they have not received the sanction of the Society.—

Various causes (in some cases, I fear, a spirit of distrust, if not of rivalry) have strengthened opinions in favor of separate State action; and the decisions of the last General Meeting of the National Society will tend, I apprehend, to weaken the bonds now uniting Auxiliary branches to each other and to that Institution. But let us hope for the best. Possibly while these decisions increase the energy and funds of Auxiliary State Associations, they may but modify the character and action of the Parent Society, neither breaking its unity nor impairing its utility. We may surely anticipate a time when each State of the South will engage with great zeal and liberal means in this work of Colonization, and when the National Colonization Society, relieved from all necessity of aiding emigration, may apply the amplest funds with which it may be entrusted to improve the condition and character of our African Colonies.

The fact should not be concealed, that the pecuniary embarrassments of the American Colonization Society were seldom more perplexing, its pecuniary necessities never more urgent, than at this moment. It cannot proceed, it cannot meet its engagements, without additional resources. The Managers know that these difficulties have not arisen from imprudence. They had reason to expect that the donations to an Institution that rose like the morning star upon the gloom of Africa, which was hallowed by the prayers of Finley, consecrated by the sacrifices and deaths of Mills and Bacon, of Andrews and Winn, of Sessions and Wright, and Skinner, and Anderson, and Cox, and Cary, and Randall, and Ashmun,—a Society which has founded Civilization and Christianity amid the barbarism of ages, and points to four thousand emigrants sent out under its auspices, reclaiming a moral desert, and rebuilding the hopes and fortunes of a ruined race, rising to respect before the world—proving that of man, whoever and wherever he may be, it is a crime to despair—throwing wide open the gates of a mighty but dark and dishonoured land to Science, Literature and the light of Salvation,—would annually and greatly increase. They were not disappointed. For years the Society gained strength by every effort; its infant communities sprung, amid dangers, into life, under the guardian power of Providence, and thousands turned to view with warm and anxious hearts, these buds and elements of goodly and surpassing promise to Africa. Funds were augmented and Friends multiplied. And what has since occurred to restrain exertions or quench zeal in this cause? The preceding remarks may afford some explanation. I add, the novelty of the enterprise is gone. Gone too is the great soul of Ashmun, which communicated the flame of his holy enthusiasm to ten thousand minds, and threw the charm of romance over the sufferings, the perils, and the conflicts of the earliest settlers in Liberia. *But the reasons for prosecuting the enterprise exist in all their power.* No one motive which stirred the minds of Finley, or Mills, or Ashmun, is wanting to urge every friend of the Society to the highest possible exertions to advance its interests. On the contrary, what was to them hope, is to us confidence; the plan they tried as an experiment, we may prosecute as of certain practicableness and demonstrated utility. In faith and hope and patience and charity they labored and died;

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we see what they desired, but were not permitted to behold. We see rising upon a distant savage coast, the habitations of civilized man—the schools, churches, social and political Institutions, of a free and christian people. We see a Republic, in miniature it is true, but modelled after our own, capable of rapid growth, informed with the spirit of Liberty and aspiring to extend far over Africa the wisdom and beneficence of its manners and laws. Under its protection the missionaries of every communion and from every part of Christendom assemble to devise and execute plans for the deliverance and regeneration of Africa. Superstition retreats before them, and her victims, fearful, dejected, in irons bound, and shorn of all their honors, come forth from clay built huts, from dens and mountain caves, to hear from the ministers of Christ those divine words of truth and mercy, which shall turn them from darkness to light and from the power of satan unto God. And what is the moral influence of this Colonization enterprise upon the opinion and heart of the South? It has excited the most salutary thoughts and reflections, the most kind and generous sentiments towards the coloured race. A thousand liberated slaves in the Colony of Liberia testify to a sincere desire already existing in numerous minds to emancipate slaves, whenever this can be done in consistency with their benefit and the public welfare. It is impossible to estimate the extent of good thus secured to the general cause of humanity; succeeding generations may justly appreciate it. And can we hesitate to make our most earnest appeal in behalf of the American Colonization Society to all the wise and benevolent of the country—to the Clergy and Churches of every name—to all patriots—all christians—to the female sex, so quick in sympathy, so prompt to do good—to every heart which the divine sense of right pervades, or the sacred spirit of humanity inhabits?—If the American Colonization Society be worthy longer to exist, its Friends should now gather around it,—every hand should now bring some gift to its Treasury. The humble talents of the writer, and his best days have been devoted to its interests. The shadows that fall upon it, the dangers that menace it, but render it dearer to his heart. The spirits of its martyrs, warning voices from the past urging us to seize the hours gliding even now into an irrecoverable Eternity—the oracles of God, and the cries of perishing millions unitedly break upon our ears with trumpet sound and add their power and pathos to this appeal.

I hope, Gentlemen, the means will yet be furnished for sending out the very promising expedition from North Carolina. Will not the State Society of North Carolina earnestly invite its friends and the citizens of that State generally to contribute for this object?

I close this too extended letter with an extract from one just received from Col. Joseph H. Lumpkin, of Lexington in this State, a gentleman whose weight of character and great powers of eloquence are consecrated to the highest interests of his country and of mankind:

"I have written to a number of persons to-day in Athens, endeavoring to stimulate them to adopt some efficient measures previous to your departure, to relieve and sustain the American Colonization Society.

"When I parted, hurriedly, with you at my brothers, I proposed to make one of ten to raise the sum of two thousand dollars—each contributing two hundred.—

Suspecting that a proposition of that kind would likely prove abortive—and remembering that every one must give an account of himself—I have determined not to predicate my mite on the action or co-operation of others. And I have concluded too, not to postpone the matter—recollecting the salutary counsel of the wise man, “whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might”—for the very weighty and sufficient reason that “there is no work nor device nor knowledge nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest.”

“It is related of the late excellent Mrs. Graham, that she was in the habit of devoting a tenth part of her possessions to charitable uses, under every reverse of fortune. On one occasion after the sale of some property, £1000 was brought to her. So large a sum was new to her, and fearing the selfishness which is said to accompany riches, she exclaimed “quick, quick—let me appropriate my tenth before my heart grows hard.” Now, Sir, I have not the same good fortune to boast of which fell to this devoted mother in Israel, yet it so happens that my heart is rather warm just now from contemplating the subject of African Colonization, and it may grow cold again before the time arrives when I had designed acting, for I know it to be deceitful above all things, from past painful experience.

“I have forwarded to Mr. Wm. L. Mitchell, a draft on the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, for \$157, with instructions to collect the proceeds and hand the amount to you. The remaining \$43, I will send you by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, who will visit us at the end of the present week.”

I am, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect and regard,
Your friend and obedient Servant,
R. R. GURLEY.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—At a session of the British House of Commons, shortly after the succession of QUEEN VICTORIA to the throne, on the question that a sum of 14,700*l.* be granted to her Majesty, to pay the salaries, &c., of commissioners appointed under treaties with foreign powers for preventing the illegal traffic in slaves, MR. HUME stated his conviction that this traffic was carried on to much greater extent than ever was known before; and suggested the employment of steam gun-boats.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped much good might be done by the civilization of a part of Africa, and the increase of commerce with her natives.—SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON said, the only way to put a stop to slave trading would be at once to make it *Piracy*.

MUNGO PARK'S SON.—It was at Accra that Mr. Thomas Park, son of the celebrated traveller, was landed as a midshipman from the Sybille, with three years leave of absence, to travel into the interior and search for his father. He was a fine tall Scotch lad, only nineteen years of age, and without any knowledge of the world. His death has been commonly ascribed to poison, administered to him in vengeance for having imprudently ascended a fetiche, or sacred tree; but the real cause was his obstinacy in rejecting the advice of the resident merchants of Accra. He lived three months in the town, and though he had frequent invitations to take up his quarters with the Europeans, he preferred remaining in a hut with designing natives, who plundered him. There he indulged in drinking spirits; married an Accra wife by way of learning the language—though the dialect in Accra is totally different from those in the interior; and took long walks in the heat of the day, with a view of hardening himself. The consequences of these imprudences were, that when he set out to cross the Volta, his constitution was already completely broken; he was thin and weak; he caught a fever after a few marches, and fell another victim to African discovery.—[*Pittsburgh Christian Herald*, July 27, 1837.]

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E.

In the 12th volume of this work, (p. 284) some account was given of a plan devised by DANIEL HUEY, Esq. of Illinois, to aid the American Colonization Society. It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence between that munificent philanthropist, and the President of the Society, that Mr. HUEY has resolved to make his donation at once without waiting for other contributions. This generous act entitles him to the gratitude of every friend of African Colonization, and must ever be a source of pleasing recollection to himself.

PLEASANT BOWERY, O., May 24, 1837.

DEAR SIR,—Although an entire stranger to you, and never having had the pleasure of seeing you, also to be honest, though we have hitherto differed in our political sentiments; nevertheless I find there is one good and great cause you have espoused which I feel a deep interest in, viz:—You have accepted the Presidency of the American Colonization Society. About twelve or fifteen years ago, I perused your address before the Colonization Society of Kentucky. I believe it was the means, through Providence, of fixing my mind more firmly on that point.

I am a native of Pennsylvania. At an early period my father emigrated to the South; and at the age of 22 I found my way to the Mississippi on a little pony and two dollars in my pocket. I remained there until April a year ago. On the 22d of that month I landed with my family in the beautiful city of Cincinnati. My great object is to educate my children—to raise my family to habits of industry, by experience. In the state of Mississippi I possessed a few African servants. I gave them the offer of colonizing at the age of 26 years on an average, to join the Colony on the coast of Africa—they declined my offer; all they wished, was to choose a proprietor and remain in the State. I gratified them in their desire. Subsequently I was desirous of doing something for the nation in Africa, or those free blacks who desire to go there. Sometime last summer, I advertised in two public papers, and made the following proposition—if eleven others would join, I would make a donation of four hundred acres of land to the A. C. Society, out of my lands in the State of Illinois, and my intention was to form a Society and bind the A. C. Society not to sell said land under six years. No person has come forward to meet this proposition. I have been determined to do my part, and am now ready to make a title of said 400 acres of land to the A. C. S.

Dear Sir, will you be so kind as to write me a few lines, informing me how to proceed in order to execute my designs: please to inform me where to address a letter to your Secretary; and also I am desirous to know if the labors of your Society are exclusively intended to operate only in Africa, as there has been something said about colonizing on the N. W. coast of America. May you live long to do good to mankind, in that way in which you have the happy faculty of making peace, and also be instrumental in the hands of Providence,

in what we believe to be the only sure way of doing good to the black man, and of enlightening Africa. Very respectfully,
HON. HENRY CLAY.

DANIEL HUEY.

ASHLAND, 30th May, 1837.

DEAR SIR:—I received the letter you did me the favor to address to me on the 24th inst., and I assure you that I perused, with much interest, the amount of your personal history which it contains. It is our lot to differ in opinion occasionally, but it should be the aim of all of us to prevent these differences from disturbing our amicable and social relations.

No man is infallible; and no one, therefore, should set up his own opinion as an unerring standard to which all others must conform.

Whatever differences on other subjects exist betwixt you and me, I am happy to learn from you, that we concur as to the utility of the American Colonization Society. I believe it to be an institution fraught with incalculable good, both to the United States and Africa, and that with the help of Providence, it is destined ultimately to rid our country of the greatest evil that affects it, and to bestow on Africa the greatest blessing which it needs.

You enquire of me how you can effect your benevolent purpose of appropriating 400 acres in Illinois to the Society. Perhaps the best mode would be to convey it to the Reverend R. R. GURLEY, the Secretary, who resides at Washington City, in trust for the benefit of the Society. It was in that way Mr. Madison recently made a donation to the Society. It would be necessary that you should make a deed, and have it recorded in that county in Illinois in which the land lies. In the deed you could specify the trust on which the land is conveyed, and among other things you might provide that the land should not be sold within any term of years you might be pleased to specify.

You ask me if the Society contemplates the establishment of a colony on the western coast of America. It does not at present entertain any such view: but thinks it best to direct all its efforts to the Colonies on the African coast. There ample scope exists for any number of colonists which the Society can send out. Depending, as it does, for pecuniary means almost entirely upon individual benevolence, the Society believes it would not be wise to engage in any different enterprise, at least, whilst those means are so limited. It believes, also, that looking to the great moral, religious and political objects which it has in view, as well as to economy, Africa offers greater advantages than any other country. If, however, any other Society, or individuals, should attempt to place a colony of the descendants of Africa, upon our N. W. Coast, or elsewhere, the A. C. S. far from seeing their exertions with regret, would regard them with the best wishes for their success and prosperity.

Should you visit this quarter of the country, I shall be happy to see you at Ashland; and, thankful for your kind wishes towards myself, I beg you to be assured that they are all cordially reciprocated.

I am with great respect,

Your ob't servant,

DANIEL HUEY, Esq.

H. CLAY.

REPORTS ON COLONIZATION.

Our last number contained an account of the proceedings of the two flourishing Colonization Societies in Green county, Ohio, Auxiliary to the Parent Institution, at their last Anniversary. We now insert the interesting Reports, made on that occasion by their respective Board of Managers.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEMALE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF GREEN COUNTY, OHIO.

The Board would congratulate the members of the Society on the occasion of this, their seventh anniversary, that the work to which they delight to give their auxiliary influence, is progressing with an increased energy and success. The establishment of a colony of free persons of colour with their own consent, on the coast of Africa, is now no longer a matter of doubtful experiment. The practicability of the scheme is successfully demonstrated, in those existing settlements now in Liberia. This fact has already led the friends of the cause to devise, and partially to execute various plans of benevolence, whose object is not to give existence to the colony, but to nurture and to give strength to what is already in existence. To females there is now opened an effectual door of usefulness, that did not formerly exist; and one which is peculiarly adapted to their character, as the help-meet of man. As such, it is their delight to encourage all that is praiseworthy and commendable; and to nurture, beautify and adorn that which a stronger hand has planted. The colonies are now in a situation that call for nurture; their manifold wants are to be supplied, their suffering to be relieved; all the useful arts of civilized life are to be introduced, and especially the rising generation is to be educated.—How is this to be done? If left to the unaided exertions of the colonists themselves, whilst contending with all the difficulties of a new settlement, generation after generation might pass away before the youth of the colony could be brought under the ennobling influence of a general education. To do so, is utterly at variance with the benevolence, the policy, and the ultimate design of the founders and supporters of the colony. Their design was, [and is, to make the colonies a blessing to themselves and their children, to the thousandth generation, and a light to Africa, whose radiance will extend to its remotest borders. Hence it is, that during the past year, such laudable exertions have been made by females, in the principal cities in the east, the north, and the south, and in many of the west, in behalf of education in Liberia.

Not less than six to eight schools are now in successful operation in Liberia, in the different settlements, sustained by female effort in the United States. We consider this a divine work, a work to which we delight to contribute to the extent of our means and influence, and the effect of which, under an approving Providence, must tell on the destinies of that infant republic in Liberia, and upon the future generations of Africa. It was from views of this kind that the members of the Board during the past winter were induced to attempt to raise a collection to aid the female association in Philadelphia for sustaining schools at Bassa Cove. It is gratifying to state, that our attempt was not in vain; thirty-four dollars and twenty-five cents were received for that purpose; thirty of which were remitted to the Treasurer of the above society, for the purpose for which it was collected. This in addition to a remittance made to the Treasurer of the Parent Col. Society at Washington, of eighty-seven dollars, makes an amount of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, that have been received during the past year. We are aware that our exertions for the cause of Colonization are not by any means proportionate to the merit of the cause, and our responsibilities to promote it. Still we would rejoice that so many are finding it in their hearts, to do good to the coloured man, in our own land, and in the land of their fathers. The success of the efforts that have been used, we trust, will excite one and all to greater endeavours in time to come. Every one may cast his bread freely, and bountifully upon the waters, with a confident expectation of finding it many days hence; an instance of which, in relation to the efforts that have been already made, we cannot forbear reporting to the society. It is an expression of the sentiments of the colonists themselves, in grateful return for the kindness which they have received from the different female societies in the United States, at a public meeting of the citizens of Monrovia,

in September last, had for expressing their sentiments on colonization; we find the following resolution, in the Liberia Herald, published in the Colony, viz: "Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to those ladies of the United States, particularly of New York, of Philadelphia and Richmond, for their disinterested efforts to educate the children of this Colony: and that they be assured, that in no department of the colony do the effects of colonization shine more conspicuously than in the schools supported by their benevolence." This expression of the sentiments of the colonists, we here report, not from a spirit of self-congratulation, but with a view to give evidence to all concerned, of the fact, that our benevolence is not in vain, nor bestowed on ungrateful or unworthy objects.—Whatever, then, female influence can effect, in behalf of the praiseworthy, and commendable enterprise of Colonization, we trust will be perseveringly done: and in particular whilst it is to the honor of the other sex to have gone before us in the perils and difficulties of planting the colonies, that now, we will not be deficient in nurturing the same, and in advancing their general comfort and well being.

We would desire it to be particularly born in mind, that it is not the simple existence of the Colony in Africa, or even the conveying to it a crowded population, whose condition there, would be but little better than in our country, that is the object of the friend of the coloured man, and of colonization. The true object, to improve their condition in all that appertains to the lot of man and through them, as moral lights, placed on the shores of Africa, to extend the benign influence of Liberty and of the perfect Religion of Jesus Christ over the whole extent of Ham's land. In this noble work we desire, as females, to contribute our mite, remembering that nothing valuable is accomplished in an hour, a day, or a year.—In the extensive work of Colonization, there is no *immediatism*, save the doing with all our mite, whatever our hand is finding to do, leaving it to others who may succeed us under the good Providence of the God of nations, to perfect what we and others have begun. To the doubting, or wavering, if any such can be, we would say, come with us, we are engaged in a good work; remember that the Lord hath spoken good concerning Africa, for he hath said, "Princes shall come out of Egypt and Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." To all we would give encouragement, and say, *persevere till the end*. The cause demands our highest exertion, and that in every way in which it can wisely and innocently be exerted. All of which is respectfully reported, in behalf of the Board.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GREEN CO. COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board, in submitting to the Society a report of its operations during the past year, would observe, that but little of the benevolent enterprise of Colonization, now successfully prosecuted by the friends of the coloured man, has fallen to its share. The great distance at which the society and its members are placed from the more active scenes of operation, renders it impracticable for the Board to do much more than to give auxiliary aid, in collecting and transmitting funds to the more prominent agents of the cause, and in extending the knowledge of their persevering and successful operations.

During the past year, according to the Treasurer's report, the Board received \$106 79, and after meeting all necessary expenses, transmitted to the Parent Society at Washington, \$100; leaving \$3 79 in the Treasury of the Society. The instruction given by the Society to the Board, at its last meeting, to prepare a memorial to be signed by the citizens of the county, favorable to Colonization, and to be forwarded to the Legislature of Ohio, at its last meeting, was duly observed. The memorial was also forwarded to the friends of the cause, in different parts of the state, for co-operation, and from different quarters similar petitions were forwarded to the Legislature of the State. The result of the measure was not so favorable as could be desired, nor was it less than was generally anticipated. The subject is still before the people, who alone in the capacity of citizens can act with efficacy. The cause is worthy to be prosecuted with renewed zeal and effort, and was ably, and we believe, in some cases, successfully prosecuted by the friends of the cause in sister States of the Union, during the past and former years. The subject, we think, claims the attention and patronage of every enlightened citizen of Ohio, and as such we recommend it again to the deliberation of the Society.

But whilst the operations of the Board have been necessarily limited, it is matter

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of high congratulation, that the cause of Colonization is progressing with unusual success. The history of its operation for the past year, forms one of its brightest pages, and will hereafter be read with delight by the future colonist and friend of Africa.

Whether we cast our eyes over to the colony, or number of colonies now on the shore of Africa, and witness the effects of colonization on the emigrants themselves and on the adjacent tribes; or contemplate the exertions of its friends in the United States, and the benign results thereof on the diversified interests of the social community in our own country; we are every where called to rejoice in the happy and blessed fruits of this noble and sublime enterprise, devised and being executed, for the good of Africa's sons in this, in their own, or in any other land.

To the colony itself, the friends of the cause ever look with an eye of more than ordinary solicitude. Their great object is to make it the home of the exiled African, and a seat of knowledge, both scientific and religious, whose influence will one day be felt by every wandering tribe and individual of that benighted land. If, then, the inhabitants of those colonies be the subjects of discontent, if their homes be shrouded with the mantle of sickness and death, if, in a word, their entire condition be not improved for the better, then benevolence would despond, zeal wax cold, and our hands become powerless.

But, on the contrary, if the colonists themselves, all things being duly considered, are happy and contented; if they are enjoying a goodly prospect for themselves and their little ones; if they are grateful to God and man, that their lines have fallen to them in pleasant places; then all hearts will rejoice, and every countenance will beam with joy, and every tongue join to swell the song of praise expressed by those once in exile, but now returned to their native land; once in bondage, but now free; once sunk in barbarism, but now rapidly advancing in the improvements and blessings of civilized life. It is the good news from the colony that revives its friends, that gives courage to the timid, resolution to the wavering, perseverance to the languid, decision and action to all; or falls like the stroke of death on its opponents. What, then, you will ask, is the news from the colony? What is the language which they use respecting themselves and their present situation? Hear it. It is a voice from Liberia, that should be heard in every mansion and hamlet in our land. It is the public sentiment of the citizens of Monrovia, when met in September last, for the express purpose of expressing their views on the subject of Colonization. This they did in a series of resolutions, fifteen in number, a few of which we here report: 1. "That this meeting entertain the warmest gratitude for what the American Colonization Society has done for the people of colour, and for us particularly, and that we regard the scheme as entitled to the highest confidence of every man of colour. 2. That we return our grateful acknowledgments to Gerrit Smith and A. Tappan, Esqrs., and other early and devoted friends of Colonization, names for which we shall ever cherish the highest esteem; that we hear with regret that they, from misrepresentation or want of accurate information, have abandoned the noble scheme; but that we hope the day is not far distant, in which they will again re-unite their energies to advance this high and benevolent object. 6. That whereas it has been widely and maliciously circulated in the U. States of America, that the inhabitants of this colony are unhappy in their situation and anxious to return; therefore be it resolved, that this report is false and malicious, and originated only in a design to injure the colony by calling off the sympathy and support of its friends; and that so far from a desire to return, we would regard such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall us. 11. That this meeting entertain the deepest gratitude for the members of the Colonization Society, for the organization and continuance of an enterprise so noble and praiseworthy as that of restoring to the blessing of liberty hundreds and thousands of the sorely oppressed and long neglected sons of Africa; that we believe it the only institution that can, under existing circumstances, succeed in elevating the coloured population; and that advancement in agriculture, mechanism and science, will enable us speedily to aspire to a rank with other nations of the earth. 12. Success to the wheels of Colonization; may they roll over every oppressor, and roll on, until all the oppressed sons of Africa shall be rolled home!"

In corroboration of the above, we ask the indulgence of the Society, while we adduce a few extracts from a report of Capt. J. S. Nicholson of the U. S. Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, who, in November and December last, visited Monrovia and the different settlements in the colony. Speaking of Monrovia, he says, "Its elevated location was selected with judgment; it may be effectually fortified, and the anchorage is good. The population is about one thousand

and their exports amount to seventy-five thousand dollars annually, in camwood and ivory, palm oil, and a few hides; but at present, their trade is much embarrassed in consequence of the wars among the natives. The forests abound with medicinal herbs, gums, and valuable wood of almost every description. About seventy-five vessels touch there annually, of which one-third are American. Their agriculture appears to have been neglected, owing, as they say, to the pecuniary embarrassments of the people, and the want of cattle and agricultural instruments.—Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the richest sugarcane are indigenous to the soil, and with encouragement and industry, could be produced in any quantities. The salubrity of the climate is found to increase as the forests are cleared away; vegetables of many kinds may be raised in plenty; and hogs, sheep, goats, and cows, appear to thrive. Fish in abundance are found in the streams, and it is generally admitted, that a very comfortable subsistence can be procured by any man of moderately industrious habits." Again, speaking of Bassa Cove, he writes, "The visiter is agreeably surprised at the progress made in clearing away the land, in laying out the streets, draining a piece of low ground, and building houses, as well for the actual settlers as for those who are expected. Eleven months only have elapsed since Bassa Cove was a dense wilderness, and it now exhibits the evidence of a thriving village, and of an industrious people, obedient to the laws, and understanding their interest in maintaining them. The schools appear to be well attended by the adults and children, of which the necessary good effects will be felt in their moral influence over the nation. The population is about one hundred and fifty souls, occupying forty dwelling houses effectually defended by the well placed pieces of artillery. The good understanding with the natives had been occasionally interrupted by the influence of the slavers; but on the appearance of this ship, all differences were settled by a treaty between Mr. Buchanan and the neighboring princes, or head men, obliging them to renounce the slave trade forever, and to be obedient to the laws of the colony, as far as applicable to their condition." Equally favorable statements are made by Capt. Nicholson, of all the other settlements, but which time will not permit to introduce. One more extract we cannot forbear to make. It respects a missionary settlement, introduced into Africa through the colony. It is that conducted by the devoted and worthy Rev. Mr. Wilson: "he has," says the Captain, "under his care, about one hundred of the native children of the different towns, and also a few adults. I was pleased with the correctness with which many of them read from English books; and as some of them are the sons of kings, and may be kings themselves in time, it is impossible to foresee the happy effect that may be produced on the civilization of the Africans by this school." The report closes with the following highly interesting declaration, viz: "That the colonies have now taken firm root in the soil of Africa, and although they may be depressed at times by adversity, yet by the gradual developement of their resources, and the judicious assistance of their friends, they must finally flourish, to be an assylum to the coloured man, and an honor to their founders."

From the reading of these and many other such statements, that have come to hand during the past year, concerning the present condition and future prospects of the colony, the inquiry naturally presents itself to the minds of the members of the Society, yes, and to every true Christian and patriot, Is Colonization an enterprise that merits our continued support? If it be the *unblessed work* described by some as the upholder of slavery, the forger of new and severer bonds, the expatriation of innocent men to an insalubrious climate, and to a barren soil, there to drag out a precarious life, and in danger of relapsing into that fearful barbarism, whence they have partially emerged; if it be all this, or even a *tithe* of it, we say let the whole scheme be forever abandoned, and let the memory of its founders and supporters rot, and their names be classed with the vilest enemies of the human family. But if, on the contrary, it be what colonists themselves describe it to be, "one of the highest, holiest, and most benevolent enterprises of the day;" if the colonies be what Capt. Nicholson has described them to be, "an asy whole to the coloured man, an honor to their founders;" then let the friends of Colonization every-where be grateful to the God of Heaven, who has hitherto established their hands' work; let them take courage, and press on with renewed zeal and activity to the attainment of their great object, the restoration of Africa's lost sons to their own land, and the extension of the blessings of civilized and christian life, to the numerous tribes of that benighted land. Under the influence of Colonization, the colonists to the thousandth generation will rise up and call us blessed; and the unborn generations of Africa will yet see greater wonders than those wrought in Ham's land, and Ethi-

opia, renovated by the Spirit of truth and holiness, will yet stretch forth her hand unto God.

But from the contemplation of the effects of Colonization on the emigrants themselves, and, through them, on the tribes of Africa, let us turn to a brief survey of its effects on the public mind, and the diversified interests of the complex state of society in the United States. Here an ample field opens to our view. A few of the more prominent objects can only be noticed.

Among the first we would notice, is the estimation in which Colonization is held by the discerning public in general. It is now no longer regarded as a doubtful experiment. The planting of colonies in Africa, to the present and lasting advantage of the colonists, is now practicably demonstrated, in a manner beyond the anticipation of their early founders. The scheme now begins to be regarded in its just and true character. What was once called folly, is now denominated *wisdom*; what once weakness, now *strength*; what once chimerical, now *rational*; what once impossible, now *possible*. From this favorable change the most happy results have begun to appear. The exertions of its friends are increased; and it may be truly said, that at no period, since the commencement of Colonization, has its march been so rapid as during the past year. Every month, week, and day, brings to view some new and additional effort to elevate, to wafer, and to render permanently useful, the colonies already planted by the hands of benevolence, of toil, of suffering, and great perseverance. Such a hold is now gained on the public mind as to be a guarantee of future support, till the great objects of the enterprise shall have been in some good degree obtained. The effects of Colonization on the coloured population of our country, are worthy of notice. It was from a deep-felt sympathy for their best interests, that the Colonization scheme was devised. Nor have the hopes of its founders or supporters been disappointed. The condition of those who have embraced the provisions of the Society, as has been seen above, is vastly changed for the better. Nor has the state of those who embraced them not, or had no opportunity of doing so, been injured. The coloured population, as they learn the true character of the colony, are becoming more and more inclined to a removal; nor is there any reasonable cause of apprehension, that in the progress of events, as the colonies improve, but the entire free coloured population of the U. States will voluntarily seek a home in the land of Liberia.

But what is particularly worthy of notice is, that as far as an unhappy prejudice exists in our country against the descendants of Africa, it is rapidly yielding to the kind and generous spirit of Colonization. Indeed, it is impossible, in the nature of things, that unkind feelings or prejudice towards a people can long survive benevolent efforts for their improvement. Men naturally regard with esteem the objects of their attention, and delight to see them improve under their fostering hand. An apt example of the effect of Colonization, to beget just and kind sentiments towards the coloured man was recently exhibited at Richmond, Va., at the last anniversary of the Colonization Society of that State. It came from one of the many gifted orators of the ancient dominion, in advocating the propriety of obtaining a tract of territory on the coast of Africa, for the establishment of a new plantation, to be called New Virginia. The speaker, Mr. Maxwell of Norfolk, said "Virginia had done much for the cause of Colonization; they had given money according to their means; they had done more—they had given men, *men* whose value, whose services to the colonies were above all price. They had given *one man*, in particular, the eloquent, the pious, and the gallant Lot Cary, an emigrant from this city, whose virtues, and whose devotion to the cause for which he lived, and in which he died, have won the admiration of all who knew him; and whose name, *black as he was*, shall brighten one of the brightest pages in the history of Africa, and of Virginia who gave him to her, to the end of time." Had it not been for Colonization, would ever such sentiments have been uttered in Virginia, in the capital of the state, and by one of its most talented orators, concerning a coloured man? Without Colonization, Lot Cary, and the many others whose virtues and talents have shone forth with no ordinary brilliancy in Liberia, would have remained buried under the pressure of circumstances, and without a theatre of operation. Thus it is that Colonization is raising and will continue to raise the character of the coloured man. It is Liberia that is to give character to coloured men in the United States, and before the world.

But we cannot close this report without attending to one probable effect of Colonization, which we know to be dear to the minds of many in the United States. It is, has Colonization any power to effect a change for the better in the condition of the entire coloured population in the United States? To all who have any tolera-

bly correct notion of the nature of Colonization, the answer is both easy and short. In answering this question, it is not to be confounded with another of a very different character, namely, has the Colonization Society any power to effect such a change? The Colonization Society, with all its Auxiliaries and kindred associations, has no such power. It never contemplated such an event, as the result of its labors. That Society contemplates no more than what it professes in its constitution, the planting of a colony on the coast of Africa. This it has done; and it now says to every State in the Union, to the United States, whose anniversary we this day commemorate, "*go thou, and do likewise.*" The Colonization Society is to Colonization what an agricultural Society is to agriculture. Such a society does not propose to cultivate the whole soil of a single county; its object is to present a model, according to which the citizens of a State may cultivate their soil to the best advantage. Nor has agriculture any power of itself, to produce that effect. Still there is a principle in agriculture, when carried out by the inhabitants of the country, that will make every hill and dale, every mountain and plain, produce effectually for the supply of the wants of both man and beast. So it is with regard to Colonization. It has no power of itself, but there is in it a principle of operation that may be indefinitely applied, till every slave, every man of colour, in the United States, may be safely and happily placed in a land of freedom. But on this subject, we cannot better express our views than is done in the closing remarks of the State Colonization Society of Virginia, already alluded to. We adopt the paragraph entire as our own.

"The Board is deeply penetrated with the conviction, that the present is a period of tremendous responsibility with all who may give direction to the public mind with reference to the coloured race. Three hundred thousand free negroes, in comparative ignorance and rags; more than two millions of slaves, intelligent and immortal beings, emerging with great rapidity from the barbarism of their ancestors, in a country where light is reflected from ten thousand surfaces, and increasing at the rate of 60,000 annually, are considerations that must affect deeply the mind of the enlightened statesman. The Colonization Society is considered to have demonstrated the practicability of their enterprise.

"The question now, whether this enterprise shall proceed to civilize and regenerate Africa, is no longer doubtful; but whether it shall advance to the relief of our country, is a question which this nation is called on to decide. Providence has disclosed the channel through which relief may be obtained. Should the decision be on the side of humanity, and of duty, the evil is not too great to be remedied.—Should it be on the side of apathy and selfishness, the friends of the colonies must console themselves with the reflection of having done their duty, and submit to the unavoidable calamity. But we have confidence in the humanity, the wisdom, the power of the American people. We will not distrust the providence of Almighty God. Looking to his throne, and appealing to all the citizens of this republic, we will go forward with the assured hope, that this work shall not cease until the U. States shall be delivered from its greatest evil, and the continent of Africa shall be blessed with education, free institutions, and the perfect religion of Jesus Christ."

All of which is reported in behalf of the Board.

H. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' SOCIETY OF FREDERICKSBURG AND FALMOUTH, FOR THE PROMOTION OF FEMALE EDUCATION IN AFRICA.

In presenting their third Annual Report, the Managers of the "*Ladies' Society of Fredericksburg, for the promotion of Female Education in Africa,*" are happy to say that they have at present greater reason to proceed with alacrity in their undertaking than at any previous period. This encouragement arises from various sources, but principally from the fact that they have now, for the first time since their organization, secured the services of a Teacher to carry the desired objects of the Society into effect.

It may be well to state that for about five years after the formation of this Society in 1829, the funds collected by it were appropriated to the Colonization cause, and during that time the Managers were enabled to transmit to the Parent Society, about one thousand dollars. In 1834, without thinking less of the importance of the Colonization plan, they determined that their efforts should be directed specially to the promotion of Female Education in Africa, but until recently they

have been at a loss how to proceed. Having corresponded with various persons, both in this country, and in that, they learned that well educated Coloured Teachers are not to be found, and that to prepare such, was of the utmost importance.

The residence at Cape Palmas, (one of the Colonies) of the Rev. Mr Wilson and Lady, Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, and the recent establishment there of the Rev. Messrs. Savage, Payne and Lady, and Minor, Missionaries of the Episcopal Church, have opened a way of educating teachers, which the Board has long sought for in vain. From the last named Missionaries, they have assurance of active co-operation, and have every reason to expect the same from the Rev. Mr. Wilson and his lady, in promoting a scheme which looks to preparing, by a good education, coloured females to conduct schools in Africa.

The pupils are to reside at the Mission houses, aloof from the influence of the native heathen, and their education is to be superintended by the Missionaries in person. Thus they hope, by the blessing of God, to fit them for the office of teachers, and enable them, in their turn, to bestow on others the blessings they themselves have received. An account of their progress, and such other information as may prove interesting, will, from time to time, be communicated to their Society by letter.

Thus the Managers present to the friends of the Heathen, their *object*, and the means they intend using for its accomplishment.

In accordance with one of the resolutions entered into at a former meeting, to wit : "That as the laws of our State prohibit coloured persons from being taught to read, it behoves Christians to be peculiarly active in having them instructed where it is *not* contrary to law," the Managers now appeal to those conscientious persons, who desire that the blessings imparted by Sabbath schools and Bible Societies, may be extended to the negro race; to exert those energies, (often called forth before, in behalf of heathen nations, who had comparatively no claim upon them,) in imparting in *Africa* inestimable blessings which we cannot confer here. Surely, to so just, so touching an appeal, Christians cannot turn a deaf ear. They feel assured that many a heart longs for such an opportunity as the one presented, to confer priceless blessings upon an injured people.

The knowledge we purpose, by the Divine blessing, to extend to Africa, is the most exalted and comprehensive in its character; since it is not our design to promote the spread of worldly wisdom alone, and there cease our operations. No! to do this, would be simply to increase capacity of action, without ennobling and purifying the moral feeling! We would make it our main object to promote the knowledge of God—a knowledge which transcends all earthly wisdom; full as much as the glorious sun surpasses in brilliancy the lesser orbs that glitter in the firmament above. We humbly conceive that, without pursuing this course, all efforts, permanently to meliorate the condition of the African race, will be in vain. Could we gather the wealth of the Indies, and pile it upon those heathen shores!—Could we light a torch at every altar of science that has ever been reared from the world, and diffuse its splendor there—that wealth could not purchase *moral* elevation; and those lights would flash with but momentary brightness, and expiring, leave a darker than Egyptian gloom to rest upon the fated land. They must have Religion—the Religion that we enjoy, and the influence of which, alone can perpetuate our blessings—a Religion as essential to our well-being, for time and for eternity, as the atmosphere we breathe is to our physical existence, though, like that, its benefits are generally unappreciated, unacknowledged, or unknown!

The past history of the world, and the present history of Pagan Nations afford indubitable proof, that without Revelation, man does not attain any certain knowledge of the character of *God*, and the true end of his own being. Though the works of creation around him declare the existence of a great first cause, yet, without the Bible, he is almost universally plunged in gross and dark sensuality, and lives and dies in doubt and misery. Particularly is human nature degraded in that part of the world, towards which our attention is directed; and to strengthen our appeal for aid in this benevolent enterprise, we would again refer to the fact that our efforts are to be particularly directed to the education of females. The influence of a Christian woman upon society, is unquestionably great, and like the dew of heaven, not less beneficial in its effects, because it falls unseen. But this Society contemplates not only the education of Females, but of *Female Teachers*, who, when they shall have acquired sufficient information, will remove to various parts of the country, and establish schools; thus increasing to an unlimited extent the blessings originating from this humble institution. The original school may,

meantime, serve as a reservoir, whence as occasion demands the streams of benevolence may flow, fertilizing the soil, and causing "the wilderness and the solitary place to be glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The Managers scarcely know what further appeal they can make to an enlightened public, yet they cannot close this report without stating that they plead not only for the millions who are now living in Africa, but for generations yet unborn, who, as far we can see, must live and die as their forefathers have done, unless *American Christians* do their duty. Our Creator has, in a great degree, placed the destinies of Africa in our hands, and upon us depends whether the clouds of ignorance, in which she is enveloped, shall be rolled away, or whether she shall be thus shrouded for centuries to come! This language is not too strong. It is evident that God works by the instrumentality of man; and man will have a fearful reckoning to make, if he refuse to move when Divine Providence points out his duty.

Great Britain has many benevolent institutions, and among them some for the melioration of the condition of the African race.—Besides her settlement at Sierra Leone, she has gathered serious and devout Christian congregations from the Hottentots; yet her extensive possessions in India, seem to point out that part of the world as her more appropriate sphere of labor; whilst our peculiar relation to Africa tells us, in a language not to be misunderstood, what is *our* duty.

It is known that already some thousands of the coloured people from our own country have found an asylum upon those shores—how important to take the tide at the flood, and having an open channel through our colonies, to enter it and diffuse the benefits of Christian education throughout that hitherto neglected land! If this be not done, and if the mass of the colonists who have gone from our midst, be not pervaded by the kindly influences of religion, better far that they should never have crossed the ocean to take possession of the land of their forefathers. They cannot be neutral; if they do not aid in rekindling the fires of devotion, that, in by-gone days burned upon Africa's altars, they will either relapse into the dark gloom of idolatry, or else use their superior power only in setting bad examples, and preying with fiendish cupidity upon the Heathen around. It remains for Christians to be up and doing—thanks be to God, we have a panacea for every human wo. Oh! that we would believe the gospel to be "the power of God, and the wisdom of God," and act accordingly. Happy will be the humblest individual who assists in this holy enterprise. The zeal and faith of a holy Apostle constrained him to go forth upon errands of mercy, though but a single individual appeared to him in the visions of the night; how ready should we be to consecrate all that we have, and are, to the same service, when the loud cry proceeds not from one, but from millions,—"Come over and help us."

The managers of this society would urge upon Christians to manifest their desire for the promotion of this cause by remembering it in their prayers, for this is a criterion not to be mistaken; and further, that they should inform themselves of the condition of Africa and the Heathen world at large, by reading Missionary and other publications, many of which are at so low a rate of subscription, that the poorest might procure them. They would press this, because in their intercourse with society, they find that, while intense anxiety for "the news" is felt, whenever a speck of war darkens the political horizon, yet the Christian and the philanthropist, who go forth to fight the battles of the Lord of hosts, may leave their bones to bleach upon a foreign shore, and few drop the tear of sympathy, or ask "how goes the fortune of the day."

In conclusion, the Managers would remark that whilst the least service will be acceptable, none can do too much; and they believe when the great day of final retribution shall have arrived, no one will be found to stand up and declare, in the presence of God, and of an assembled universe, "I have contributed too largely of my time, my means, my prayers, and my personal efforts to the perishing millions of Africa!"

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.—It appears from the Journal of the United Brethren, (Moravians,) that the number of members of their church, who are converts from paganism, in Greenland, Labrador, North America, the West Indies, Surinam and the South of Africa, amounts to 51,000. In 1825, it was 18,000. In these eleven years, 158 missionaries have been sent to the different stations. The brethren have forty-five stations and 218 missionaries. The sum expended by the Missions

during the 30 first years of their existence cannot be stated exactly, but in the 94 last years, it amounts to 2,500,000 rix dollars, or 12,750,000 frs.; making an average of 172,000 francs per year.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The "Potomac Advocate," a useful and spirited journal recently established on the basis of the "Metropolitan," at Georgetown, D. C. thus announces the proposition to hold a Colonization meeting in that town on the 24th of July last:

The meeting this evening, is an adjourned meeting from the 4th of July just past—the day on which the ladies usually hold their anniversary—a day in our opinion highly appropriate to such purpose—for what can be more becoming a people so highly favored as we are, having spent the morning of the anniversary of our national independence in grateful reminiscence of the high privileges enjoyed by us, than devoting its latter hours in devising and effecting something toward the emancipation of other climes and other nations?—and where shall we turn our eyes with more propriety than to those shores, whose inhabitants are enchain'd with the galling fetters of ignorance, superstition and savage barbarism,—the benighted coasts of Africa? Her's is a cause, peculiarly, demanding at our hands our best efforts,—and of our hearts the most ardent aspirations, that her dark places may be lightened by the sun of righteousness, and her enshrouded sons emancipated from the deadening influence of ignorance and error. As philanthropists we shall be cheered at the glad tidings of such intelligence reaching us in every breeze!—as christians we shall have discharged our duty, only, when we shall see the fruits of our efforts springing up throughout every region of that land of moral darkness—whilst as patriots we shall have the consolation to see only in her progress and civilization an opportunity of erasing from our national escutcheon its only dark and blighting spot.

We would stimulate our fair country-women in the noble charity now engaging their attention.—Their persevering efforts—their bright example will deserve imitation, and will certainly win the gratitude of myriads. The cause in which they are engaged is the cause of their country—it is the cause of philanthropy—nay! more—it is the cause of their God—its object and end the conversion of a heathen nation.

The past exertions of the Colonization Society in behalf of Africa have not been in vain. Every returning day brings us, thence, "tidings of great joy"—the hearts of its people have been already gladdened—and not only does the light of the gospel appear in the narrow limits of the colonies planted on those shores, but its penetrating rays have pierced the very interior of Africa.

Cheered by the past—hoping for the future, we may fondly anticipate the day, when Africa, "who was once stricken and was not sick—and who was once beaten, and who felt it not," shall be regenerated and awake, and over her continent shall have extended light and peace from this our own happy land; her cause is attracting more and more the attention of our countrymen—and we truly hope the day is not distant, when we shall be "as one man" in purpose,—but as myriads in effecting. We would earnestly call upon our Northern brethren to unite with us in our efforts to advance a cause so interesting to our country, and so pregnant with good to the whole African race—the South are ready to do their part—and we venture to say, that, for every one hundred dollars, raised by our Northern friends, a colonist (and that colonist too from among the slaves,) will be afforded by the generous South.

From the American Herald

We are glad to learn that the cause of colonization continues to prosper, and that it is growing in favor in all sections of the Union. It is one of the noblest enterprises of the age; it is highly creditable to the state of public feeling, that its claims to general patronage and support should have been so earnestly recognized. We have no reference to Abolitionists, when we speak in these terms of commendation of this society, but we regard it simply as one of the most plausible means of bringing Africa once more into the circle of civilized nations, and de-

stroying the slave trade on her coasts, by encircling them with a long line of Christian colonies. The American colonies have already attained to considerable importance on the African coast, by the extent of their possessions, their growing trade and increasing population. They are in possession of the best harbors, and most salubrious sites on the coast, and surrounded, as they are, by a fertile and extensive back country, we see nothing in prospect to retard their rapid advance to power and opulence.

With the human elements of christianity and knowledge, incorporated with their political constitutions, and closely interwoven with the habits and feelings of the people, we have every surety, that each step of their progress to general commercial and political importance, will be for the good of the human race, and as such we look upon their rising prosperity with feelings of the highest gratification.

The intelligent Editor of the Pulaski (Oswego county, N. Y.) Advocate, after citing from an address of the Rev. Dr. Fisk, (see Afr. Rep. vol. 13, p. 213, 214,) a passage contrasting the results of Abolition and Colonization, says,

It presents a strong contrast between the results of Colonization and Abolition, and is exceedingly happy in its comparisons of the success of Christianity and Colonization. Abolitionists have thought proper to abuse without stint, the scheme of African Colonization, yet despite the virulence with which it is opposed, it is still growing in popular favor, and is entering upon a large field of usefulness. Emancipations for the purpose of colonizing in Africa are becoming quite frequent in the South, and together with liberty, ample provision for emigration and settlement is given to the slave. When the difficulty of gaining a solid foot-hold upon the African shore is passed and the colonies become firmly established, we may expect that emigration from this country will rapidly increase their numbers and prosperity.—The free coloured man will prefer the society of his brethren in the land of his fathers, where he will not feel the prejudice and natural distinction which must ever weigh down his race where a white population predominates, and the slave will be transported by the hand of charity. The FOUR THOUSAND already colonized are a nucleus about which will gather a great people. As Dr. Fisk, in another part of the same address, observes, the time is not long distant when the world shall hail "The United States of Africa." The establishment of a religious, an enlightened and a free people within her limits, will be an event of incalculable benefit to that vast continent, and none, under these circumstances, can but wish success to the Society that is working to that end.

[*From the New Hampshire Observer, August 18.*]

A late Emancipator contains a description of the condition of the coloured population of Delaware. The number of slaves in that state is about 3000: the free coloured population is about 16,000. But the condition of the free is nearly as bad as that of the slaves.—They are borne down and kept in ignorance and have little or no stimulus to exertion. They are not allowed to vote; nor even to come near a place of voting on the day of election.

This description is one of the strongest confirmations of the expediency and policy of Colonization; or of having the coloured population in separate communities; it is a practical illustration of what will be the condition of the blacks for ages to come, in what are now slave states, even if emancipation takes place. We do not say this, from any prejudice against them; but such being their condition, we are confident that the best way to elevate them is to place them in separate communities. We care not where it is, whether in this country or another; but that they should be thus separated is proved to us by all that we have seen upon the subject. Such is our deliberate opinion upon every accession of light upon the subject. If Africa is the place for them, let them go there; if the territory of our own country is best, let that be the spot.

We are aware that this opinion will be hooted by some ; but we have no fear but time will prove the correctness of our opinion : and we say these things with the kindest intentions to the blacks ; and because we seek their highest good and their speediest elevation. And we are confident that those who oppose this sentiment are mistaken and do not actually, though they may intentionally seek to do them the greatest possible good.

EPISCOPAL MISSION TO AFRICA.

The following is the portion of the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, just published, of their mission to Africa.

The Committee believe that the claims of Africa are at length receiving general attention and awakening a deep interest in the Church at large. This Mission has been most favorably received by our Church, both at the north and south. The Missionary Agent in the latter section, often travelled day after day, without expense, compensation being often refused at the inns, and not unfrequently something given in addition. In one such instance, where two individuals had been kindly received as inmates for a week, nothing would be received. At length too, Missionaries from the south have offered, and others it is understood are already in heart given to the work. Thus after waiting, apparently in vain, for fifteen years, a few months have witnessed the departure of three educated Missionaries, under the most promising auspices, for the shores of Western Africa. Funds, too, have been freely given, and the large expenses at the outset have been more than met. "I am," says the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bowen, "decidedly in favor of the African Mission. I see the practicable good it may do, and it will have the benefit, I hope, of the one-fourth for Foreign Missions, which the Missionary Association of my parish so appropriates, for two or three years at least. Propositions have been made to the Committee for the establishment, in due time, of a High School, in connection with the Mission. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade has appropriated to this object, when needed, one thousand dollars, placed in his hands for the benefit of Africa ; and from another source, encouragement has been received that twice that amount will be forthcoming, at an early date, for the same object. Such a school your Committee view as indispensable in the progress and permanent growth of our missions in that country. Missionaries may be sent to introduce the means of grace, to educate and superintend, but there must be the means of enlightening the mind simultaneously in operation, imbued alike with a Christian spirit. The laborious ministry of the Gospel among the millions of Western Africa, will come most efficiently hereafter, from native teachers. Inured to the climate, and understanding the native character and manner of life, while introduced by some progress in education and the means of grace into a new world of piety and mind, and taught as we believe, (if faithful on our parts) there will be, by the holy Spirit, numbers who shall go forth in the name of the Lord, to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. May that Spirit bless the means which, under the patient oversight of the Missionary, we now seek to introduce.

The Committee would here allude with thankfulness, to Almighty God, to the evidence of a growing interest in favor of Africa, now discerned not only in our own church, but throughout the Christian public in England and America. Already, at six different points, for a thousand miles along West Africa, from the Gambia to Cape Coast Castle, and at two points more interior, Christian missions are taking root. It is believed that independently of what is doing elsewhere, there are in this section of the continent, at least twenty-five white Missionaries, with their families and other laborers, many of whom have endured the climate for several years. The work is better understood, and native laborers are in training. Hundreds of natives are professed disciples of Christ : six or seven hundred of whom are under the care of the Church Missionary Society, whose weekly congregations average three thousand. There is thus much encouragement to believe that God is now preparing his people as instruments for accomplishing his promise to Africa. Her sons are degraded, and grossly superstitious, but they have been injured and neglected by the Christian world. Yet, though it be through much tribulation, there are those who ~~even~~ from thence are to enter the kingdom

of God. "Yes, Christians of America," says Dr. Savage, from his station on Afric's shores, "you owe Africa a debt which can never be paid till you have carried the word of God into every family within her borders. Freely ye have received, freely give."

It is a matter of much encouragement, that during a year of great commercial difficulties, the income for Foreign Missions has not decreased, while from the ordinary sources during the last two months, it has been nearly double that of the previous average rate.

Other missionaries, however, we may trust will go forth the coming year, several having intimated their intention of offering themselves after their approaching ordination. Many others, we may hope, as yet unknown to the Church, are beginning to respond to the call of millions in foreign lands, either wholly ignorant of a Saviour, or having grossly perverted his ways. These millions need the saving power of the Cross, and their wants will be heard. With such a call, shall the Church merely continue its past rate of contribution, until her Missions, yearly increasing in extent, must feel the embarrassment? Of our eight hundred and fifty parishes, only about one-fourth (221) have contributed to Foreign Missions during the year. Sixteen States, where our church is established, having more than one-fourth of our entire ministry, have contributed less than fifteen hundred dollars. The Committee would now, in much confidence, and relying upon a more extensive co-operation, appeal through the board, early and earnestly to the parish ministers, in the hope that a higher standard of Christian benevolence may everywhere be assumed. The two Committees, jointly, have resolved that in humble reliance upon Divine grace, and trusting in the liberality of the Church, they are ready to support any number of missionaries that may offer for the great field, suitably qualified for missionary duty. It is a subject of individual Christian self-inquiry—should the number of laborers be now largely and rapidly increased, in the kind providence of God, is there a sufficient preparation of heart to send them forth? Your Committee believe there would be no want of funds.

WESTERN AFRICA.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev. R. Macbrair has communicated to the Committee of the Bible Society, by whom Arabic Bibles had been intrusted to him for distribution, some notices of the

Acceptableness of the Arabic Scriptures to the Mandingoës.

I doubt not that it will be interesting to you to receive some information concerning the distribution of the Arabic Scriptures in Western Africa. A judicious distribution of these Scriptures among the Mahomedans, is calculated to be of essential benefit in preparing their minds for the reception of the *truth as it is in Jesus.*

My own particular labors prevented me from paying so much attention to the Mahomedans as I could have wished; yet I was always pleased to mark the avidity with which they received any portion of the Arabic Bible. While this is an interesting circumstance in itself, it is still more so when viewed in connection with the fact, that I never heard these people mention the Eastern dogma of the adulteration of the Sacred Text. Whenever I quoted the Bible to them, it **WAS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE WORD OF GOD.**

Before giving away any of these volumes I always first proved the ability of the applicants to read them, at least partially; except in the instance of the King of Cataber and one of the chief Native Traders, to whom I gave two of your handsomely bound Bibles—a munificent present in their eyes. His Majesty promised to get one of the priests to read it to him; and the other told me, that when he went into the interior, crowds would come to look on the Bible.

Hearing, on one occasion, that a party of religious Natives, from an inland kingdom, had come to the coast, I paid them a visit. I was received with great respect, as a "Fodey," (learned priest;) when I thought that it would be a good opportunity for sending some copies of the Scriptures into the interior. But when these were produced, I could scarcely prevent a scramble from taking place: and

when a few had been distributed (together with one for their Chief,) a senior priest gravely pronounced that I had merited heaven by my good works. I replied that I was a guilty sinner, and only hoped for heaven through the atonement of the Saviour; an answer which produced no little surprise, and elicited further explanation.

To several of the principal "Fodeys" I had the pleasure of presenting the Sacred Volume, and of reading portions along with them. Of one of the inferior priests, a young man of amiable character, I had great hopes that he was *not far from the kingdom of God*. I gave him a copy of the Gospels, which he used to come and hear read and expounded. He soon got quite unsettled in his Mahomedan belief, and was like one *seeking rest and finding none*. Often have I seen the tears start in his eyes while talking to him about Jesus. On one occasion he came and said—"Well, tell me, is Mahomedanism false? I want my mind set at rest." On another—"Well, what must I do to be saved? How can I love God? How can I obtain pardon of my sins?" He acknowledged the insufficiency of the Mussulman tenets to save the soul from sin; but it was a hard struggle to give up all his boasted good works, and come as a little child to Jesus for mercy.

One of the most learned, intelligent, and upright of the native priests was able to REPEAT several chapters of St. Matthew, and could refer to them with great precision. The great stumbling-block in this man's way was his latitudinarian principle—that all religions came from God, and that every creed which taught men to pray was good. He acknowledged that Jesus is the only Messiah, but denied that he is the Son of God; quoting that passage of the Korân, which says, that it is ridiculous to suppose that God has a son. But, on reading with him some portions of the Acts of the Apostles, the third chapter of St. John, the first of Hebrews, &c., he gave up this point in deference to the Word of God. Having on one occasion thrown down the Korân (to which he had been referring) in a hasty manner, he reproved me; remarking, that it contained the name of God: but, on my taking up the Bible and kissing it, he said, that notwithstanding all my railing against Mahomedanism, I must be a good man, and that if I would only acknowledge Mahomet to be a prophet, the Mandingoës would make much of me.

I may here repeat what I have before mentioned, that "There is no danger of one leaf of a holy book, especially if it contain the name of God, being wilfully destroyed by the Native Mahomedans, as they would shrink from this with greater horror than they would from committing murder.

EDUCATION IN AFRICA.

Various plans for the promotion of education in Africa have been recently devised. The importance of the subject is felt as deeply at least by the American Colonization Society, as by any other friends of social improvement. Besides its general interest to all philanthropists, it is especially endeared to the members of that Society, as a primary element of the prosperity of their great enterprise. All within their means has been done, and more has been attempted, to place education at Liberia on a suitable establishment; and to that object, all funds confided to the Managers for advancing it, are scrupulously devoted. Should they be sustained by the Christian public, their operations will be conducted under far more favorable auspices than can be expected from separate efforts, which must necessarily be often conflicting with each other.

In our June number, one of these efforts—the plan of the "American Society for the Promotion of Education in Africa"—appeared. We therefore deem it proper to republish, from the Colonization Herald, the following letter in opposition to it:

DEAR SIR: In the African Repository for June, I observed a copy of a circular letter, published by the Secretary of the "American Society for the Promotion of Education in Africa."

Allow me, sir, through the Colonization Herald, to make a few remarks concerning it.

My first impression was that of ridicule, succeeded, however, by regret, that a Society which assumes so high a name could have seriously proposed to the American public such a scheme.

What! has it come to this? After we have by so many letters and essays evinced that the schools of the colony were defective, not in numbers, but in quality; and inadequate to the wants of the colony, chiefly because of their primary character, and unfitness to instruction in the higher branches of science,—and after we have claimed for the youth of Liberia better instruction to train them for the discharge of their prospective duties as citizens and rulers of a Republic, with honor to themselves and to the triumph of those who have attempted their elevation, are we soberly to be told that the highest object of the friends is to institute a school of education to teach the A B C of civilization, such as is required by no other than savages?

Who pretending to an acquaintance with Liberia is not aware that there are men well acquainted with the mechanical trades? Their shoemakers, blacksmiths, taylors, cabinet-makers, and turners, are some the best that Virginia could afford.

A model farm well conducted would be a public benefit to the colony, not however to teach them farming, but to try experiments and introduce new staples, which the small capital of individuals could not afford. Such a farm is already in successful progress by the American Colonization Society, and is much more appropriately their work than that of an Education Society.

By the terms of the second proposition, one would naturally infer that in time past the Bible had not been studied, when the truth is, that the schools, such as they are, have, from the inadequate supply of other books, used it almost alone.

In the third proposition it is more than intimated that the condition of the people in the colony does not now call for any thing more intellectual than a farm or turner's shop, and does not *justify* at *present* the introduction of the higher branches of education? Why, sir, for what was the American Society for Education in Africa instituted, if not for the express object of planting there a *high school* at once, hereafter to become a college? In what an unenviable light does this intimation present the results of ten years spent there in primary schools? What becomes of all our boasts of their rapid improvement? Has the noble Gerrit Smith founded a high school for negroes in this country, and is there no demand for one in Liberia? The implications in it are dishonorable, injurious, and unjust to the colonists. They are prepared for and do pressingly and immediately need a school of high order, but are not in absolute want of schools which would be better adapted to the surrounding savages. Every youth in the colony who wishes to become a carpenter, or shoemaker, or ship-wright, or turner, can learn the mechanical branches as an apprentice. But if he wishes to study the higher branches, mathematics, or law, or medicine, or chemistry, or astronomy, he finds no means for such acquisition. Who would not wonder to read in the page of history that the first professor in Yale or Harvard College was a turner or a shoemaker. I am persuaded that the agent of the Society has undertaken too large a field of action to cultivate it well. His plans, so far as they regard commerce, traffic, farming, &c., ought to be abandoned, and all his efforts be bent to elevate the scientific department of education in the colony.

Respectfully yours,

A WITNESS.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURE.

[*From the Liberia Herald of May, 1837.*]

AGRICULTURE.—There is nothing to which we advert with greater pleasure, than to the subject of agriculture, and to the sense of its deep importance to our welfare as a community, with which the people of Liberia seem at length to be impressed. An unfortunate concurrence of circumstances has hitherto sustained the erroneous opinion, that farming, even on a limited scale, is altogether impracticable, by the amount of means in the possession of any colonist. Alarming difficulties were supposed to attend the very commencement of farming, and to oppose

its progress throughout every stage; and should these formidable difficulties be overcome, adequate returns for the labor and money expended, were thought by no means certain. With all the evidence which the face of the country spontaneously furnishes, of its fertility and productiveness, in every thing that is good for food, and many that are good for commerce too; the wonder is, not that impressions, so erroneous, should retain their hold on the public mind so long, but that they should ever have been received at all. The laziness of the natives is proverbial, yet they raise an abundance of rice for their own consumption, after extensively supplying foreign vessels. Coffee, cotton, and sugar cane, are natives of the soil, and are found in spontaneous abundance in the mountains and forests, while the meadows and plains teem with all the choice productions of the tropics. Yet in the face of this accumulated evidence—evidence which we could not but see, wherever we cast our eyes around, we have without an effort, contented ourselves, with the belief that we cannot live by farming. Happy are we indeed that we are at length convinced we cannot live without it; for we are firmly of the opinion that so soon as the conviction becomes general, the supposed difficulties and hazards, (the enervating offspring of irresolution, to use a modest term,) will vanish; agriculture will receive a new impulse, and want, with its train of wretched concomitants, will forever flee the colony. An agricultural company has lately been formed in the colony, as will appear from its constitution in this number of the Herald, with a proposed capital of \$5000. The object of the association being clearly set forth, in the preamble to the constitution, renders it unnecessary for us to say any thing about it here. The committee appointed to select a suitable tract of land for the purpose, have not, as yet, fixed their choice upon any spot. Millsburg has been mentioned as possessing superior inducements to those of any other place yet known. Among these, an elevation, a short distance in the rear of the settlement, is by no means the least. This eminence, overlooking the surrounding country, offers a convenient location for a wind-mill, which, in the operation of cane-grinding, would greatly reduce the expense, which must necessarily be incurred if the process were carried on by animal power. It gratifies us to be able to state that many of our most interesting citizens have entered heartily, and enthusiastically into the scheme, under the conviction that it is not only practicable, but comparatively of easy accomplishment. If any should sneer at the amount proposed to be raised, we would have them recollect that \$5000 bear as great a proportion, in a numerical point of view, to the number of inhabitants of Liberia, that \$20,000,000 do to the population, white and black, of the United States. We would farther remind such, of the age of the colony; of the pecuniary embarrassments under which the people have had to labor, and the numerous disadvantages with which they have had to contend ever since their arrival here; and we feel confident, that by every candid and liberal mind, this beginning will be considered as reflecting honor on those engaged. However, it may be in reality considered, the amount is by no means considered as immovably fixed. On the contrary, it is intended to be increased, as soon as our long-tried, constant, and warm-hearted friends and patrons in America, shall extend to this specific object the helping hand, either in the way of donation, or by becoming interested in the scheme, as stockholders; for which the constitution of the association makes provision. We are rendered confident in our expectations of assistance, from the conviction that no other scheme promises more speedily the accomplishment of the great object of colonization, and the wishes of the friends of Africa, than a plan similar to the above. It will combine in itself all those energies and functions, which in the successful employment of other means must be separately and individually exerted, and that by an extended and continued expense. The scheme which is now proposed, combines the important considerations, of enabling the friends of the colony to enlarge their benevolence, and of indemnifying them against pecuniary loss, in the large returns which, on the most moderate calculation, will result from it. With a view to obtain this great object, many plans are proposed. Among them is an association in America, with commercial views, with a proposed capital of \$25,000; to be denominated The African Association. For this, and for all other assistance, to extend our trade and commercial connections, we feel grateful. But this, like all other schemes, as yet contrived, will fail to be of public and general good. Excepting those who may be personally engaged in the business, but few will be benefited. To be benefited by commerce, our circumstances, like those of all other people, require that it should be supported by agricultural manufactures. It would be visionary to think of the

latter. And to carry on trade without the former, would be to prepare for the whole community a grave of bankruptcy. With our opinion, therefore, on the subject, the result of a long residence in Africa, and some little attention to events, if we might venture to suggest to our friends the way in which they can the most easily arrive at their object: we would humbly recommend, in place of a commercial, an agricultural association; and if separate and independent action should be preferred, send out from America responsible men, acquainted with the cultivation and preparation of tropical productions. To them the property of the association might be confided, as well as the entire supervision of its affairs; let a suitable tract of land be obtained in the limits of the colony; commence the cultivation of the soil, on an extended scale, by the employment of colonial and native labor, and then an important step will be made toward the great object in view. By this plan, the poor laborer and mechanic would find employment: the wild and untutored African would learn the habits and arts of civilization; his mind, from constant association with others of a different mould, would undergo an insensible assimilation, and be gradually weaned from heathenism; and a new life would be infused throughout all ranks of the community, by the inspiring example thus set before them.

LIBERIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Resolutions adopted and Articles agreed upon, at a meeting of the Citizens of Liberia, held at Monrovia, Tuesday, 16th May, 1837.

Resolved, That this meeting organize itself into a Society, to be denominated the "LIBERIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY."

Resolved, That the object of this Society be primarily to enter unitedly and vigorously into the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar, believing that the soil of Liberia is peculiarly adapted to the same.

Resolved, That for this purpose a fund of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS be raised; and that every man, whether citizen or foreigner, paying into this fund a sum not exceeding \$500, nor less than ten dollars, shall thereby be constituted a member of this Society.

Resolved, That persons thus contributing to the fund of this Society, and becoming members thereof, adopt, and pledge themselves to be governed by, the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be known by the denomination of the LIBERIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ART. II. It shall have three quarterly meetings, viz: on the third Tuesday in August, November, and February, and one annual meeting on the third Tuesday in May of each year.

ART. III. At every such meeting of the Society, a President shall be appointed to serve for the time being.

ART. IV. This Society shall elect a Committee of five, who shall comprise a Board of Inspectors to superintend the business of the Society.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of this Board of Inspectors to obtain a grant of land of fifty acres, or more, in the most eligible part of the Colony, and make arrangements for its cultivation; to instruct the Overseer in such measures as shall promote the object of the Society; to draw from time to time on the Treasurer, in behalf of the Overseer, for means to erect buildings and carry on the business of the Society; and to report, quarterly, the progress made towards the object contemplated.

ART. VI. The Board of Inspectors shall appoint an Overseer, who shall be allowed a fixed salary of three hundred dollars for the first year; and whose business it shall be to employ labourers, see that they attend faithfully to their work, and proceed, from time to time, as he may be instructed by the Board of Inspectors.

ART. VII. This Society shall elect a Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to receive all monies, and goods equivalent to monies, and pay out to the order of the Board of Inspectors, all required by them; facilitate the object of the Institution; rendering to the Society, at each quarterly meeting, a faithful account of all receipts and all expenditures.

ART. VIII. No man becoming a member of this Institution, and contributing to the funds of the same, shall be authorised to interfere with or demand from the Overseer, or Board of Inspectors, any of the produce of the lands, or any return of what he may have invested in the funds of the Society.

ART. IX. No person having become a member of this Society by subscribing to its capital, shall be at liberty to withdraw his investment. He shall, however, be at liberty to transfer his interest in it, to any one else, by a sale of his share.

ART. X. At every annual meeting of the Society, an examination shall take place of the Treasurer's account, and a representation be made by the Board of Inspectors, of the state of the funds, as well as of the amount of produce raised, which amount, all expenses having been paid, shall be faithfully divided among the members in the proportion of their respective investments.

ART. XI. Every member shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer, one-fourth part of his investment in the general stock, on the 1st day of June next, and one-fourth part every three months from that date until all be paid.

ART. XII. The Society, at every annual meeting, shall elect their Board of Inspectors, and the same from year to year, if they be found faithful, and make such alterations in this Constitution as may be voted for by a majority of the members present:—provided, nevertheless, that two-thirds of the whole number of members in the Colony be present at such meeting.

ART. XIII. In case of any vacancy occurring among the Board of Inspectors, Overseer, or Treasurer, by reason of death or removal, the Board of Inspectors shall have authority to fill up such vacancy until the next quarterly meeting of the Society, and such appointment shall be subject then and there to the revocation of the Society.

TOBACCO.

James I., King of England, composed an essay on *smoking tobacco*, which he called a "*Counterblast against Tobacco*." Though longer and more learned, it could scarcely have been more to the point than the following protest against *chewing* the same plant:

To the Selectmen and Churchwardens of the Township of Monrovia.

The petition of your petitioners, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners have been duly appointed sextons of the different churches in this place:

That your petitioners have felt it a duty—not only arising from the original contract entered into with their employers, but also dictated by a sense of propriety, and a reverend regard for the character of the houses, to keep clean, neat and in good order, not only the furniture and apparatus, but the houses also:

That for the discharge of this duty faithfully, your petitioners have spared neither time nor labor:

That your petitioners have now to lament that all exertions have been useless:

That certain persons, (whether of malicious intent, or thoughtless disposition, your petitioners know not, but certainly,) not having the love of cleanliness before their eyes—infected with a horrid love of a certain weed called *Tobacco*, but more properly "*Mundungus*," (a weed from which every other animal turns with abhorrence,) are the cause of your petitioners' lamentation:

That said persons, constantly mumbling said vile weed in their mouths, produce in copious abundance a liquid, poisonous and hateful in all its properties—poisonous according to the universal declaration of physicians, and hateful from the united testimony of all decent and cleanly disposed persons, as also from the dirty and disgusting appearance of the floors:

The said persons, regardless of the appearance of cleanliness and decency, are continually spitting said liquid over the floors, benches, and not unfrequently on the clothes of those who are so unfortunate as to sit near them, to the great discomposure of their spirits, as well as offensive to their sense of decency:

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable bodies will take their petition into favorable consideration, and force said persons to forego the anti-christian and barbarous use of said nauseous weed, at least during the brief time they are in

the house of worship. And should it be found that their love of said weed is so deep, and the habit of chewing so fixed and inveterate, as to render them unwilling to submit to even a temporary abstinence, your petitioners would beg leave, humbly to suggest to your notice the passage of a law forcing them to swallow the products of the distillation, during the hours of worship:

Your petitioners, after due deliberation, are fully convinced that no better plan can be devised, than that suggested in the foregoing paragraph; by which your petitioners would get satisfactory redress of their grievances, and the epicures the exclusive benefits of their darling weed:

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will remain your servants.

SEXTONS.

LETTER FROM DR. SCOTT.

The following letter from Dr. Scott, of Aberdeen in Scotland, to the Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT of New York, is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser :

ABERDEEN, APRIL 17, 1837.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

An Auxiliary to the "American Colonization Society" was formed in this city about five years ago, when we were favored with a visit from Mr. E. Cresson.—That disinterested and truly excellent philanthropist invited the attention of the public to the efforts then being made in America, in behalf of that unfortunate portion of her population, the coloured race. The small, still voice of truth came home with persuasive accents of the judgment, as well as to the heart of the enlightened and candid. These, however, in most cases form but a small minority, and in the present instance have deemed it wise to avoid entering the lists with a set of hot-headed fanatics, who, by their wild and unwarrantable proceedings, are doing incalculable mischief both at home and abroad. With the exception perhaps of a solitary example, the supporters of the Colonization Society in this place have not swerved from their sentiments expressed at the time of its formation and embodied in its constitution. At that period the United States were viewed with those feelings which true Britons will always entertain towards a great and generous people, as one with themselves in all important points. Then a mutual good understanding was daily on the increase, and the bond of fraternal fellowship waxing stronger and stronger. A free and confidential interchange of communication promised speedily to annihilate every thing like national prejudice on either side, and to render highly improbable the occurrence in future of any of those little ebullitions which sometimes break out in the best regulated societies. A jealous care for each other's welfare, and a desire to promote each other's interest, seemed to be the aim of both. Without any dereliction on the part of their trans-Atlantic brethren in these important respects, no candid observer can deny that a great change has come over the spirit of my countrymen towards them. The demon of mischief has been abroad, and the face of things is sadly altered. He who is characterized as an 'accuser of the brethren,' has, in the garb of an angel of light, been making great havoc by his emissaries. An itinerant wholesale slanderer and vilifier, by the name of Thompson, has been during the past week, entangling by his sophistry the simple and unwary. He is certainly a 'master' in his way, able to lead at pleasure the passions of a promiscuous multitude, consisting exclusively of the lower orders, and admirably calculated to do the work of an incendiary.—Forgetful even of the heathenish maxim, '*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*,' as they are of studying veracity in regard to the living, names hitherto occupying a conspicuous place in the annals not only of their country's fame, but in the warmest affections of all who have hearts to appreciate holy and virtuous deeds, have been dragged from their envied pre-eminence, and trampled in the mire of unmingled obloquy and reproach by our pseudo-philanthropists and liberators. Neither worth nor talent are spared—a long course of unvarying integrity subjected to the severest trials—a life spent in doing good goes for nothing with these determined calumniators. Your northern theologians and academicians, your southern planters, your merchants, your statesmen, past and present, your Washingtons, your Madisons and Clays, your Dwights and Channings, are all to be regarded as robbers and

[October,

murderers, or their abettors. And so great was the excitement produced during the delivery of his inflammatory harangues, that it would have been any thing but safe to have challenged the accuracy of the astounding statements made by the arch fomenter of hatred and malice, sedition, and every evil work. He cannot really believe that an independent, enlightened nation will be coerced into the measures of the abolitionists, any more than his counterpart O'Connell imagines that the united British legislature will be bullied into those of his schemes which are wild and impracticable, although the latter has the advantage of the former in having a *long tail*. There is enough of misery and wretchedness in both cases, otherwise the respective demagogues would have no ground on which to stand; but in both cases the scenes which are described are kept as much aloof from as possible, and the testimony of an *impartial* eye witness goes for nothing, compared with the tales of the horrific, supplied no matter from what quarter, and made sterling by passing through the lips of the Irish or English mendicant, under the guise of philanthropy and patriotism. Thompson's account of America, especially of the southern States, which latter he never saw, is not even entitled to the credit of a romance founded in fact. Every thing he says is so rancorous, so teeming with abuse, so distorted, that there is no country on the globe to which his portraiture could be fairly applied. America is, according to him and his votaries, only another name for all that is infamous, a nest of robbers, murderers, and their coadjutors, the seat or habitation above all others of the most horrid cruelty. Coloured people, according to him, are always more civilized and enlightened *where free*, than the white tyrants. Household slaves are *always* the offspring of their master, and are the favorite subjects of his torture, even unto death. Men are roasted at slow fires for no other crime but because they are black. The nerves of the ladies are excited by such details, as, *apart from circumstances*, or if only seen in print, would be considered highly ridiculous. But I need not attempt to give you an idea of one whom you must know far better than I can describe. He never omits reminding the fair sex that they hold the purse strings, and that money is the sinew of war. I noted down some of the grossest of his falsifications and unauthorized statements, with a few remarks on the nature and tendency of his mission—the unwarrantableness of its position—its unchristian spirit—the certainty of the abolitionists' scheme to injure most materially, and to retard beyond calculation, that cause which they profess to have so much at heart—showing that peaceful emancipation (and who that has the feelings of humanity would desire any other?) can only be brought about with the free consent of the master—that to assail with the most virulent abuse, both at home and in foreign land, those who had no agency in producing the unfortunate state of things as it respects the black race, in which they now find themselves placed, is calculated to irritate and estrange, not to convince—that things have been brought to a much worse pass already by this unholy crusade—that the planters have been compelled, for their own personal safety, to abridge, by reason of the machinations of such incendiaries as Thompson and Garrison, those privileges which the objects of their overweening and ill-directed sympathies were in the habit of enjoying—admitted that slavery cannot consist always with a free government such as that of the United States, and its truly enlightened institutions, which European governments are adopting as fast as possible, but that this most desirable end will *never* be brought about by the abolitionists' scheme—that the Colonization Society is the only rational method ever projected for present melioration and ultimate emancipation and extinction of slavery in the western world—that it has accomplished much already towards these mighty results, and would have done an immense deal more but for the insane opposition of its malevolent antagonists, who have omitted no means of poisoning the public mind against it and its supporters—that slaves are not deprived of all opportunities of *religious* instruction, though too much neglected, (and who can boast that he has been guilty of no omission of duty towards his fellow-creatures?)—that the statistics of the different denominations, especially the Baptist and Episcopal Methodist, (I have no *late* authority on the subject) contain thousands of *black* members—and that it ill becomes those who support a military and naval discipline, even in peace, incomparably more severe than that exercised on the negro race, not to speak of castes and 'orders,' which, though a matter of course in 'happy England,' appear quite anomalous to an American, at least as much so as slavery seems to us—that for us to stigmatize with such unparalleled virulence the only stain on the star-spangled banner, while we have *so many* grievous abuses and defects in our own polity, admitted and even defended, or at least spoken of in the softest manner by the very

same class who denounce America as a nest full of unclean birds—a Sodom and Gomorrah abounding in unreclaimable wickedness—a society composed only of tyrants and their victims—a land of worse than Egyptian darkness with scarcely a single ray to relieve the benighted prospect, is both sinful and unreasonable in the extreme.

C I R C U L A R .

The following Circular was addressed by the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, during his recent visit to Georgia, to the citizens of that State and others.

ATHENS, GEORGIA, September 22d, 1837.

SIR,—Several friends of the American Colonization Society, citizens of this place and its vicinity, have suggested (as the method best adapted, at present, to promote the interests of that Institution,) that a brief statement of facts in relation to the views, condition, and prospects of the Society should be submitted, in the form of a circular letter, to the intelligent and benevolent individuals in this portion of the Union. Having been associated, intimately, for the last fifteen years, with the Managers of this Institution, I am happy to avail myself of an opportunity, afforded by a residence of a few months in this State, to invite some of its best and ablest citizens to give to the great object of the Society their friendly consideration and aid.

The American Colonization Society has existed for twenty years. It arose from the united wisdom and humanity of the country. Patriots and Statesmen from the North and the South concurred in the principles on which it was founded. The Colony of Sierra Leone (which now includes from 20 to 30,000 recaptured and instructed native Africans) had already been planted by the philanthropy of England. Several benevolent Americans had some years before the origin of the Society, considered the propriety of obtaining a territory in Africa or elsewhere, which might prove an asylum to our free coloured population. The General Assembly of Virginia had early and repeatedly recommended the measure. Mr. Jefferson had approved it, and while President of the United States had corresponded with foreign powers in order to promote the object. The proposition of the Rev. Dr. Finley, in December 1816, to organize a national Colonization Society, met a favorable sentiment in the public mind, and was sustained by judicious and liberal men, from opposite and widely separated sections of the country, and of the most different political and religious opinions.

The exclusive object of the Society, as declared in its Constitution, is to colonize with their own consent, in Africa or elsewhere, the free people of colour in the U. States—an object manifestly unexceptionable—adapted to unite for its accomplishment the wise and good from every part of the land—fraught with advantages inestimable to the colonists themselves, and destined to embrace ultimately within the vast compass of its beneficence, if not the entire population, a large proportion of the people of Africa.

It is not strange, that a Society resting on the broad grounds of general humanity, above those controversies in politics and morals which tend to weaken, if not destroy, that Union which is our common strength and glory, should have found patrons and advocates among the most eminent of the nation. On the list of its officers and benefactors, are the names of the late Judge Crawford of this State, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Judge Washington, Mr. Clay, Ex-President Madison, Chief Justice Marshall, and others, too numerous to mention, illustrious for talents and public worth. The cause of the Society early received the countenance and aid of many of the citizens of this State and of South Carolina, and in 1819 the Rev. Wm. Meade, (the present assistant Bishop of Virginia) proceeded as far south as Milledgeville, under instructions from the Managers, and every where met with generous evidences of public favor. "From this journal (he observes in his report to the Society) it will appear that there are six organized Societies in the Carolinas and Georgia, and ten or twelve other places where Societies will be formed, or some measures pursued for aiding the American Society. The amount of subscriptions which were made to the agent himself, were from seven to eight thousand dollars; about one-third of which will be due the ensuing fall." After alluding to

the deep gloom which the pecuniary distress had at that time cast over every city he visited, he adds, "I was told a hundred times that no other cause but this would elicit any thing, and that to this, at any other time, there would have been a much more liberal contribution."

And what, under the protecting hand and benignant smile of Almighty God, has been effected in this enterprise since this gentleman penned his Report? Civilization, Freedom, and Christianity have been planted in Africa. Sir, on that remote and barbarous coast, through the efforts and under the auspices, mainly, of this Society, four thousand coloured emigrants from these United States, acquainted with our language, arts, manners and religion, are already established—Ignorance, crime, superstition, retreat before them. The pirate approaches this shore, once the scene of his atrocities and refuge of his guilt, and suddenly alters his course, struck with wonder and awe to see this wilderness converted into the home of Christian men. Eight distinct settlements (the largest of which, Monrovia, contains five hundred houses) adorn a line of coast of about three hundred miles. What is the condition, what the prospects of these communities? Their cultivated farms, well-built towns, school houses, churches, legislative councils and courts of justice, testify to their prosperity. Their press sends out monthly intelligence of their proceedings and success. Vessels built at the wharves of Monrovia, spread their sails for different points of the coast, to exchange the articles of American and European skill for the gold, ivory, camwood, the precious gums and varied products of that vast and fertile country, and thus turn its inhabitants from the worst of traffics to innocent pursuits and lawful commerce. The annual exports of the colonists have been estimated at about \$100,000. Under the protection of the Colony, within its limits or in its vicinity, about twenty-five missionaries, several of them white ordained ministers, are zealously devoting themselves to the religious instruction of the heathen, and building up amid degrading superstitions and the abodes of cruelty, the Church of the everliving God. Many native tribes have placed themselves under the protection and laws of the Colony, and the late Colonial Agent has expressed the belief that an African population of one hundred thousand souls has felt, in some degree, the benign influences of this Colony. In the native school of the Rev. Mr. Wilson at Cape Palmas, are nearly one hundred children, several of them sons of the chiefs of the country. The contentment, order, sobriety and industry of the colonists have won for them the respect of the officers of our navy, and of many intelligent foreigners. They have opened the gates of a vast continent, covered with the darkness and barbarism of centuries, to the enterprise of their brethren—to knowledge and virtue and freedom and christianity.

And shall this good and great work be abandoned? So full of promise to the coloured race of this country, and fraught with blessings so rich and enduring to the population of Africa, shall it be arrested in its progress even for an hour, for want of the necessary pecuniary aids? With the other benevolent institutions of our country, the Colonization Society now feels the effect of that extensive derangement in financial affairs which has given such a shock to public credit, and overthrown the fortunes and prostrated the hopes of so many individuals. Many respectable persons of colour, mostly from the States of the South, are now seeking to emigrate to Liberia under the direction of the Society: but there are in its treasury no funds to assist them. A very interesting company in the State of North Carolina have for months cherished the hope of emigration during the present autumn, but their disappointment is inevitable without increased contributions to the Society.

May I then, Sir, respectfully solicit your consideration of the great interests involved in the object and operations of the American Colonization Society? If in your good judgment the design proposed by it be unexceptionable; if it be of benefit immense to our free coloured population (already exceeding, throughout the Union 300,000); if it offer an asylum to which slaves, voluntarily liberated, may be sent, with advantage to the State they leave as well as to themselves; if it be adapted to unite in its support the hands and hearts of virtuous men from every part of the Union; if it convey to Africa the arts and institutions of a civilized, the privileges and the hopes of a Christian people, may I not trust that it will derive new strength from your favorable opinion and generous aid?

May we not trust, Sir, that the time is near when humanity, justice, and magnanimity will be the virtues not more of individuals than nations! When this nation, exalted as she is, by God, above all other nations, will throw over the darkness of all, the light of an example to bless the world. America is to be the benefactress

of Africa. Into the deserts, the wildernesses, the most gloomy and extended wilds of ignorance and shame and superstition, will she convey her language, her civilization and the treasures of her wisdom. Millions, now degraded and miserable, disenthralled by her power and made happy by her beneficence, will stretch their hands from across that ocean, which for centuries has been burdened with their lamentations, to bless her, because she hath put on righteousness, and it clothes her, because her judgment is as a robe and a diadem.

I shall be happy to learn your views on this subject at this place, or at Washington City after the close of the present month.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your faithful and ob't Serv't.

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary of the A. C. S.*

CLARKSON AND MILLS—THEIR WAY.

The most beneficent influences in nature are quiet, gentle, and almost unnoticed. The air which is essential to our life, and to the life of that on which we live, is the greatest blessing, when we notice it the least. It doubtless produces some good effects, when it moves at the rate of eighty or a hundred miles an hour. But how much suffering and terror! The influence of divine grace by which the growth of the plants of righteousness is ordinarily promoted, resemble the rain and the dew, more than the storm and the tempest. Is there no analogy between the operations of nature and the Divine Spirit, and the most successful operations of human agents? Those bright examples of benevolence, Clarkson and Mills, may be cited as arguments in the affirmative of the question.

Dr. Beecher and others testify that Mills was the spring of the most efficient benevolent institutions of this country. But who saw the operations of that spring except those few persons whose arms of strength were moved by it? How quietly and unobtrusively did he work at the centre of the machinery! His voice was not heard at public meetings where speeches were made. He was never found ‘resolving’ before the public through the newspapers, what he would do. He suggested rather than resolved, and that in the secrecy of the closet. But no mind can adequately conceive of the glorious results accomplished by his unseen agency.—His heart was filled with the object which he wished to accomplish, and was never turned aside from it by selfishness, in the form of a canvass for the popular favor. And the minds of those men of influence whose co-operation he wished to secure, were gained to his object by its intrinsic merits. All undue influences from the world were excluded, as much as the merits of the case would permit. No bias towards, or prejudice against the adoption of the plans recommended by him was felt in consequence of the previous formation of parties. Before “the public” knew any thing about them, public sentiment was effectually secured in their favor, by the co-operation of those persons having been already obtained, who could command public sentiment.

Clarkson pursued a similar course. He went directly to those who could do the most for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and by private conversation won their powerful talents to his cause. In this way Wilberforce, Pitt, and Fox, were gained. Instead of putting himself forward, spreading out his plans at once before the public, under the expectation that he should finally bring in the most influential men under his banner, he had the nobility to retire as much as possible to the rear, and to put those in the van who would lead the van most successfully. He began at the right end of society, and raised up powerful leaders of his cause by exerting an unobserved influence in the intercourse of private life.

We do not apologize for the reluctance which is sometimes exhibited by persons in high stations, to join an enterprise because they were not first consulted respecting it. Let them bear all the reproach which the gospel will permit us to heap upon their pride. Our present object is to commend that unobtrusive mode of conducting an enterprise, which was followed by Clarkson and Mills, and which is as efficient as it is modest.—[*Ohio Observer.*]

OFFICERS OF THE KEESEVILLE (N. Y.) COL. SOCIETY.—Dr. R. Jones, *President*; C. D. Barton, *Vice-President*; Anson H. Allen, *Secretary & Treasurer*; O. Keese 2d, T. A. Tomlinson, L. Stetson, *Managers*.

CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Col. Society, from Aug. 20, to Sept. 20, 1837.**Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription.*

Wm. Crane, Baltimore, 8th and 9th instalments,	\$200
<i>Collections in Churches, &c.</i>	
Accomac County, Va., St. George's Episcopal Church, Rev. Ephraim Adams, (through the Virginia Col. Society)	12
Ballstown, N. Y., Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. D. M'Master,	20
Bedminster, N. J., Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Isaac M. Fisher,	12
Bellefontaine, Ohio, Rev. Joseph Stevenson,	3
District of Columbia, after addresses by Rev. C. W. Andrews,	13
Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, Rev. H. O. Sheldon,	8 11
Skaneatiles, N. Y., Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, Rev. G. W. Bruce and Rev. J. T. Clark,	10
Ulyses, N. Y., Presbyterian Congregation, Rev. J. H. Carle,	50
<i>Donations</i>	
Bradleyville, S. C., a Friend of the Col. Society, 3d payment,	100
Green County, Ohio, James Miller, rent of his Cider Mill,	1
Salem, N. J., John Tyler,	3
<i>Auxiliary Societies.</i>	
Canfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Col. Society, by Hon. E. Whittlesey, being a collection taken up after an address by the Rev. Wm. O. Stratton,	49 65
Clinton County, Ohio, Col. Society, John Carman, Tr.	15
Green do. do. do.	60
Middletown, Con., Female do. (\$32 54 being a collection in the Rev. John R. Crane's Church)	64
Muskingum Col. Society, H. Safford, Tr.	218 37
Virgina do. B. Brand, Tr.	232
Xenia, Ohio, Female do., Sarah Galloway, Tr.	65
<i>Life Member.</i>	
Newburyport, Rev. Jonathan T. Stearns, contributed by the Ladies' Col. Society,	35
<i>For the Colony of Liberia.</i>	
From the U. States Government for the maintenance of the crew of the schooner Caroline, wrecked on the African coast,	172 20
<i>Additional Collections by Rev. R. R. Gurley in Georgia.</i>	
Jos. H. Lumpkin, Lexington,	\$200
Union Sunday School, Athens,	13 05
A. Church, Henry Hull, A. Chase, G. G. Hillyer, E. S. Dod, William Lehmann, and Mr. Bradley, Athens, \$10 each,	70
A Female Friend, James P. Waddel, S. Tenney, Josiah Newton, Mrs. Baxter, D. H. Ely, Majr. W. L. Mitchel, Athens, \$5 each,	35
Col John Banks, Columbus, Alex. B. Linton, Athens, \$20 each,	40
A Friend, of Athens, \$30; Asbury Hull, Athens, \$7 72,	37 72
Donation of a few friends in Athens to R. R. G., but hereby appropriated to the Society,	50
C. F. McCay \$20, Students in Franklin College, Athens, \$20,	40
	485 77
	\$1829 10
<i>African Repository.</i>	
Dr. Wm. Dunbar, Natchez, Miss.	\$2
Miss Lucy Payne, Goochland Co. Va. per B. Brand,	2
James Miller, Xenia, Ohio,	2
M. Mathews, Columbus, Ohio,	2
Abiel Walker, Concord, N. H., per A. B. Kelley,	2
Harrison County (Ohio) Union Col. Society, per Hon. Danl. Kilgore,	8
Rev. Chester Colton, Lyme, Con., per Seth Terry,	6
Hezekiah Murray, Litchfield, do. do.	2
David A. Sherman, Suffield, do. do.	4
M. Clark, Manchester, Vt., per Major Hawley,	10
John Tyler, Salem, N. J.	2



RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution o the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have been adopted by the Board of Managers.

Monday, December 22, 1828.

Resolved, That after the 1st of March next, the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them s long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

Resolved, That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School, which may annually take up a collection for the Society."

NOTICE.

It is requested tha all collections, donations, or subscriptions to the American Colonization Society, be transmitted by mail, if no private opportunity offers, to JOSEPH GALES, Sen'r. Esq. Treasurer of the Society, Washington City; with whom the collecting Agents of the Society will also correspond. With the collections in the churches, the Society expects to receive the names of the Clergymen of the several congregations in which they were made.

All communications, relating to the general interests of the Society, or the Editorial Department of the Repository, to be directed to R. R. GURLEY, Secretary, Washington.

All communications, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Repository, to be directed to JAMES C. DUNN, Washington, D. C.

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M. M. Campbell, Assistant of E. & B. G. Easton.

Dr. Job Haines, *Dayton.*

LIBERIA—*Africa.*

James Brown, *Monrovia.*

The African Repository

Can now be had, from its commencement, on application to the Publisher, Washington City, either bound or in numbers; several numbers having been reprinted.

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith Peterboro' New York,
Jasper Corning, Charleston, S Carolina,
Theodore Frelinghuysen, New Ark, N J
John T Norton, Albany, N Y
E F Backus, New Haven Connecticut,
A gentlemen in Mississippi,
Matthew Cary, Philadelphia,
William Crane, Richmond Virginia,
Fleming James, do
A Friend in Virginia,
Rev Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Ms,
Mrs M H Carrington Mrs Ann Fontaine > \$100 annually by
Wm A Carrington, P S Carrington, } equal contributions
Gen Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington.
A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier county Va.
Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.
Elliot Cresson, do
Robert Gilmor, Baltimore.
George Burwell, Frederick county Va.
Association of 20 persons in Rev Dr Meads Parish, Frederick county Va
Hon Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.
Rev Dr James P Thomas, Louisiana.
Four Young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
The Aux Col Society of Georgetown D. C
A friend in Fredericktown, Md,
Another Subscription on the plan of Gerret Smith, in Bishop M a
Congregation, Frsderick county Va,
John Gray Fredericksburg, Va.
Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa,
Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany N. Y.
Female Col Society of Georgetown, D. C,
Gen John Hartwell Cocke of Virginia
Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va,
Judge Burnett, of Ohio,
Nicholas Brown, Providence R. I.
An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co, Vx.
Jacob Towson of Williamsport, Md.
E. C. Delavan, Albany, New York
Thomas C Upham, Brunswick: Mai
Hon T Emerson, Windsor Vermont,
Judge Porter, of New Orleans,
Judge Workman, do
John McDonogh, do
Auxiliary Colonization Society, Wilmington Delaware,
Hon John Ker, of Louisiana,
John Linton, do
D I Burr, Richmond Va,
Auxiliary Colonization Society, Hampshire county Massachusetts,
Thomas Napier, Northampton Massachusetts,
John S Walton of New Orleans,
Auxiliary Colonization Society, of Portland Maine,
Auxiliary Society of Essex county New Jersey,
Archibald McIntyre, New York,
Presbytery of Mississippi,
Rev Charles W Andrews, Frederick county Va